

Figure 1. GRAPH SHOWING CORRELATION BETWEEN AWARENESS LEVELS OF MOTHERS ABOUT DANGER SIGNS OF ARI AND TREATMENT SEEKING BEHAVIOR.

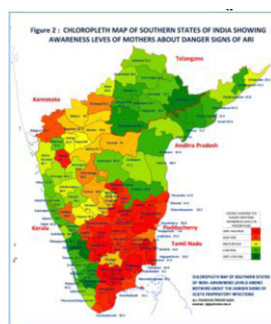


Figure 2. CHLOROPLATH MAP OF SOUTHERN STATES OF INDIA SHOWING AWARENESS LEVELS OF MOTHERS ABOUT DANGER SIGNS OF ARI.

ness levels among mothers about danger signs of ARI in children and treatment seeking behaviour ($\rho=0.254$; $p=0.008$). The Utilization of Government Health Services is negatively correlated with the awareness levels ($\rho=-0.344$; $p=0.001$).

Conclusion: Early diagnosis and treatment is the corner stone for controlling Under-5 mortality attributable to ARI. Kerala sets an example for the rest of the southern states by its higher awareness levels and better treatment seeking behaviour following an episode of ARI [Figures 1 and 2](#).

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Etiology of diarrheal disease in children from 0 to 14 years old admitted in Hospital Geral Mavalane, Mozambique

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Background: Diarrhea is one of the most important causes of infant mortality mainly in developing countries. In Mozambique, it is estimated that diarrhea is responsible for approximately 12% of deaths, however there are few published studies on the disease etiology in the country. The current study aimed to identify the

Methods & Materials: We analysed stool samples collected from children aged from 0 to 14 years old, between May 2014 and May 2015 within the National Surveillance of Acute Diarrhea. The detection of agents was performed using immunoenzymatic assay for virus, formol-ether concentration method and the Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique for parasites and culture techniques for bacteria.

Results: Stool samples of 161 children were collected and 157 tested for virus and parasites, 101 for bacteria. The detection rate of the etiological agents was 71% (114/161). The frequencies of viral, parasitic and bacterial pathogens detection were 39.4%, 37.1% and 45.9%, respectively. Rotavirus was detected in 29% (45/157) of samples, followed by adenovirus with 12% (12/104), norovirus with 6% (5/88) and astrovirus with 2% (3/137). In bacteria, *Escherichia coli* was isolated in 42% (42/101), followed by *Shigella* spp. and *Salmonella paratyphi* A both with 1% (1/101); and for intestinal parasites, *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* was detected in 15% (23/157), followed by *Cryptosporidium* spp 11% (18/157), *Ascaris lumbricoides* 9% (14/157), *Giardia intestinalis* 8% (13/157), *Trichuris trichiura* with 4% (7/157) and *Balantidium coli* with 3% (5/157). The most affected age range was between 0 to 2 years old.

Conclusion: Rotavirus and *E. coli* were the most detected agents during the period of analysis, however, the other detected agents had a substantial influence in diarrhoea onset. The present findings show that: (1) The dynamic of diarrhoea in children involves different etiologic agents and (2) there is a need to expand the active surveillance to other health facilities of the country, in order to support the introduction of preventive measures as well as the knowledge of the epidemiologic profile of the agents.

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Clinical presentation, management and outcomes of influenza in Africa: systematic review, 2009-2014

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Background: This paper aims to review the effectiveness of diagnostic and management of influenza in Africa, specifically mortality, treatment and outcomes.

Methods & Materials: In two times, we searched the online databases PubMedTM and ScopusTM for articles and abstracts published in English and French between January 2003 and December 2014, with the following terms : (influenza OR flu) AND (clinical) AND (management OR outcomes) AND (Africa) at the first time, and online databases of international conferences for the abstract who do not meet the consent of the editor of scientific journals at the second time. Cross-sectional, longitudinal studies and randomized clinical trial on influenza were selected when clinical, management and outcomes were reported.

Results: Patients with influenza were more likely to present with fever as initial and main symptom, followed by shortness of breathing, cough, muscle & joint pain, sore throat, hemoptysis,

